

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 694.]

THURSDAY, JANUARY 9, 1800.

[Vol. XIII.]

LEXINGTON.—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE TWO DOLLARS PAID IN ADVANCE

FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF MILITARY LANDS:

The purchase to be paid in CASH, on or before the first day of March next:
ONE Thousand acres lying in Hardin county, on Hardins creek, about one half mile below the Falls.
350 acres in the above county, on a branch of Hardins creek, and about one mile below the Falls.
350 acres in the above county, adjoining the foregoing tract of 350 acres.—These three surveys were made in the name of John Lewis.
1000 acres on the Big Barren river, made in the name of John Wimbush, adjoining a tract of Col. Dabney's. I am induced to believe, from the information I have been enabled to collect relative to the above lands, they are very valuable.

CUTH. BANKS.

Lexington, Dec. 24, 1799.

MONEY.

WE will sell at a very reduced price for money, a small but valuable tract, of about 50 acres of LAND, within one mile of Lexington, on the ground to Bourbon, thirty acres of which is pretty well timbered; the balance ready for cultivation.

Also, an OUT-LOT on Back Street, containing four acres, one and a half of which is laid off in a handsome garden, with a never-failing well of excellent water, and a log cabin—the remainder in timothy and clover.

We will also sell 2000 acres of MILITARY LAND, of an excellent quality, on Cumberland river, near Walker's settlement, adjoining McNabb, Fitzhugh, &c.—The title to which is indubitable.

And if any gentleman, with a handsome capital, wishes to make an independent fortune, we will sell him our possessions in this town, far superior to any in the State for a PUBLIC HOUSE, and ready furnished to enter on business immediately.

Those indebted by bond, note, or book account, cannot choose a time for payment that will be more serviceable.

John & Sam. Popplebeart.

Lexington, December 16, 1799.

Treasury Department, March 11th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
PURSUANT to the act of Congress passed on the 18th day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled "an act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services, and for the society of United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the Heathen;" and the act supplementary to the said revised act, passed on the 24th day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, to wit:

1. That the tract of land hereinafter described, namely, "beginning at the north west corner of the seven ranges of townships, and running thence fifty miles due South, along the western boundary of the said ranges; thence due west to the Main branch of the Scioto river; thence up the Main branch of the said river to the place where the Indian boundary line crosses the same; thence along the said boundary line to the Tuscarora branch of the Madingum river, at the crossing place above Fort Lawrence; thence down the said river, to the point where a line run due west from the place of beginning, will intersect the said river; thence along the line so run to the place of beginning;" has been divided into townships of six miles, each, and fractional parts of townships; and that plans and surveys of the said townships and fractional parts of townships are deposited in the offices of the register of the treasury and surveyor general, for the inspection of all persons concerned.

2. The holders of such warrants as have been or shall be granted for military services performed during the late war, are required to present the same to the register of the treasury, at four time prior to the twentieth day of February, in the year, one thousand eight hundred, for the purpose of being registered: No registry will however be made for any less quantity than a quarter township or four thousand acres.

3. The priority of location of the warrants which may be presented and registered in manner aforesaid, prior to the 15th day of February in the year one thousand eight hundred will immediately after the said day, be determined by lot, in the mode prescribed by the act first recited.

4. The holders of registered warrants shall on Monday the 17th day of February, in the year 1800, in the order in which the priority of location shall be determined by lot as aforesaid, personally or by their agents, designated in writing at the office of the register of the treasury, the particular quarter townships elected by them respectively, and such of the said holders as shall not designate their location in the said day, shall be postponed in locating their warrants to all other holders of registered warrants.

5. The holders of warrants for military services sufficient to cover one or more quarter townships or tracts of 4000 acres each, shall at any time after Monday the 17th day of February 1800 and prior to the 15th day of January, 1801, be allowed to register the said warrants in writing at the office of the register to make location thereon on any tract or tracts of land not before located.

6. All warrants or claims for lands on account of military services, whether they be registered or located before the first day of Jan. 1802, are by the supplementary act of Congress herein before recited, pulled on the second day of March 1799, declared to be forever barred.

Given under my hand at Philadelphia, the day and year above mentioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT

Secretary of the Treasury.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL GIVE SALT AND CASH For a few thousand weight of GOOD FORT.

T. HART.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT;

BOGT & 1/2 SHOE

MANUFAC. TURER!

RETURNS his thanks to his customers, for the past favors, and hopes by his attention to business, to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he has removed his shop to the West corner of Main and Croft Streets where he still continues to carry on his business in the most elegant manner.

* * He will take three or four apprentices.

1 1/2 Three or four journeymen, who are good workmen, will meet with encouragement.

M. R. ED. VAUGHAN is requested to find the letters and papers that were directed to me, from John Netherland sen. in Virginia, to Mr. John Bradford, printer in Lexington, and he will much oblige

B. Netherland.

PAYETTE COUNTY:

November Court, 1799.

James Finley complainant,

against

Nathl. Barker & George Cleveland defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Barker and Cleveland entered their appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in March next and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be inserted in one of the Kentucky newspapers for two months successively, and published at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington five sundays immediately after divine service, and a copy set up at the door of the court house in this county.

A copy. Telle.

Levi Todd, c. y. c.

ROBERT FRAZER,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from Paris, Bourbon county, to this place, and has commenced business in Main street, opposite the district clerk's office, where the public may be supplied in any of the above lines.—any commands in Paris, will be attended to by his brother Alex. Frazer.

if Lexington, November 13, 1799.

N. B. The highest price for old Gold and Silver.

WILLIAM WEST

REQUESTS all those indebted to him to pay their respective balances by the 1st of next month. He hopes this notice will be attended to, otherwise legal steps will be taken to obtain payment.

HE HAS FOR SALE A VARIETY OF

MERCHANDIZE;

Amongst which are, many of the most useful and necessary articles for the approaching season—which he will sell as cheap as in this town, for Cash or such articles of country produce as may answer him.

Lexington, 7th Nov. 1799.

NOTICE,

THAT the commissioners appointed by

the court of Montgomery county, will meet on the 28th day of January 1800, on an entry of 300 acres of land, on a tract of land, lying on a branch emptying into the Blue Lick fork, on the fourth side, about 12 miles from said fork; also on an entry of 300 acres, on the waters near the knob; in order to take the depositions of tender witnesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting the calls in said entry, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

Harry Martin.

John Blank.

December 27th, 1799.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to those whom it may concern, that I have in my possession, by assignment for value received, an acknowledgment in writing, made by John Clay, of Lexington, to Capt. Bernard Gains, of the reception of one hundred dollars, in money, and a warrant for two hundred acres of land, for which he promises to be answerable to said Gains, and that they are not to consider the above alleged instrument as entitling said Gains to demand the money or warrant of Clay, or as a security for the payment of any debts which may be due by Gains.

Samuel H. Woodson.

WHEREAS about the 28th of January last my wife Anne Hampton, left my bed and board, and as I am determined not to pay any debt the same contract, this therefore shall forward all persons from trading with her on my account.

Thos. Hampton.

December 22d, 1799.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Lexington District court, to wit:

Richard Brady, complainant,

against,

William Fifer, Lemuel Crittendon, and Suckey his wife,

and John Jones, and Sally his wife, heirs and legal representatives of Benjamin Fifer decd. Margaret Caldwell, executrix, William Gift, and John King, executors and the heirs and legal representatives of Andrew Galt decd. defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants, William Fifer, Lemuel Crittendon, and Suckey his wife, and John Jones and Sally his wife, heirs and legal representatives of Benjamin Fifer deceased, having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction that they are not inhabitants of this State—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill—that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald, agreeable to law, another posted at the door of the court house of Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

A Copy. Telle.

Thos. Bodley, C. L. D. C.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

FROM near Georgetown, on the 6th of April last a dun mare, four years old last spring, black mane and tale, not branded, has a star in her forehead, about 14 and a half hands high, any person delivering her to Mr. M'Nair, Lexington, or Mr. James Lemmon, Georgetown, shall have five dollars reward.

3w* Andrew Robinson.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

In the Post-Office at Lexington, which will be forwarded to the General Post-Office, as dead letters, if not taken out within 3 months—January 1st, 1800.

CHARLES W. Adams, Georgetown;

Walter Alves, care of T. Hart;

Andrew Anderson, Nathaniel Abby;

rev. Robt. Armstrong, Cane run; Robt. Alexander, &c.

Ann B. Brent, Culbert Banks, 2;

capt. Jno. Brown, to the care of Jno. Tanner;

Wm. Beugh, Madison county;

Henry Brouner, care of John Kent;

James Bane, care of David Loughhead;

John Barnes, near Lexington; Henry

Bonner, Dan. Barton, Thos. Barnard,

Benjamin Bency, James Bell, Theafor Bell, Wm. Bledsoe.

Jno. Cunningham, Montgomery county;

Marcus Calmees, Woodford county;

Francis Carlon, major Wm. Campbell,

Garrard county; Jno. Clay, Robt. Campbell,

care of Alexander Parker; Green

Clay, Madison county, Thomas Corbin,

Clarke county, Jno. Crawford, 4; James

Clarkson, Wm. Cowden, Robt. Cameron,

at Mr. David Laughhead's; Patten Crow,

living on Jeffamine; James Clarkson,

Henry Duly, Clark county; Thos. Duly,

Scott county; Thaddeus Dulen, Boone

Station, 3; Jno. Donaldson, Clarks

county; David Davis.

Ried. Eastland, Ennis Edwards, Bourbon

county.

Alex. Frazier, Watch maker; Jacob

Fidback, Clark county; Henry Folter,

Do. Robert Fowler, Mr. Andrew Frazier,

Capt. Alex. Fowler, care of P. Janus;

Wm. Scott.

Ignatious Gartrele, care of J. McJair;

Mrs. Gray, at Grayfield; Evan Gaines,

C. O. H. Marshall; Judy Graham, George

Gray, C. of J. Thompson; Jeremiah Getty,

C. of Wm. Thornton.

Randolph Harris, Woodford; Andrew

Holmes, John Harrison, Nathaniel Hart,

Sam. January, 3; Wm. Jamison, Montgo-

gomery county; Francis Johnson, Ver-

failles; John Jackson, Do. Capt. Richard

Johnson, Georgetown; John Waller John-

son, J. W. Johnson.

Joseph Hudson, Abram Houser, on Jeffa-

mine; Jas. Hughes, Wm. Haynie, Win-

chester, 2; Samuel Hays, at Jno. Morris-

son's; Wm. M. Harper, Capt. Geo. Hite,

Richard Harding, care of Robt. Holmes;

John Harris, Trough Spring; Robt. Hen-

derford, Stephen Hannah, James Hender-

son, Wm. Hamilton, Jno. Holmes, Wood-

ford; James Hill, Monty. County; Jno.

Higby, Thomas Hopkins, Roilville; Geo.

Hardison, Cynthiana.

Martin Casel, George Kerr, Madison

county, Mikel Karr, care of Trotter and

Scott; Jackson Koyle, capt. David Ken,

Scott county; Thos. King, 2.

Jno. Lowry, Thos. Leithman, Doctor

L. R. Leland, Thos. Lindsey, mouth of

Licking; Benjamin Loyd, care of A.

Ranking, Levi Lee, Barnard Liningfelter,

Volantene Liningfelter, Jas. London,

care of G. Anderson; Jno. Lee, George

Leily.

Henry Mannes, Garrard county; rev. Jas. Moore, Jas. M'Coun, merchant Lexington; Jno. M'Dowell, Wm. Morton, Mrs. Montelle, care of Thos. Hart; Peter Myers, hatter; Jno. Mitchell, Montgomery county, 3; Mr. Thomas, Montgomery county; David Morgan Clarke county; J. Michau, care of M. Saugraine; Peter Moor, gen. George Matthews, major Jno. Martin, Clarke county, Jno. Mackay, George M'Cormick, Scott county; David M'Clure, care of A. Logan; col. George Muter, 3; Mrs. Eleanor Miror, Dan. Morrison, Jas. Morron, Elizabeth M'Connell, Jas. M'Manus, care of Arth. Dovins.

Wm. Norton, Thos. Nuckles, Thos. & Ben. Nicholson.

Aljah Orchard, Madison county.

Elijah Paige, capt. Abner Prior, Jno. Prechet, Clarke county; Jno. Perfect, Henston Stevens, Alex. Pringle, care of J. Arthur; Henry Purviance.

Tunstall Quarles, 2.

Jas. Rucker, Woodford county; Andw.

Robinson, N. Elkhorn; Jas. Ruffell, Wm.

Robinson, Montgomery county.

Jas. Stewart, 3; Thos. Smith, Wm.

Scott, 2; Frederick Senor, Jacob Sroyer,

Anthony Souldard, care of J. Watkins,

Woodford county; Edw. Springer, 2;

Abram Scott, Georgetown; Payton Short,

Jno. Smith, Thos. Steel care of A. McCall;

Robert Shanklin.

George Tremble, Bourbon county;

Jno. Trout, Genl. Robert Todd, David

Thompson, Scott county; Nath. Seple.

Elitia W. Todd, care of A. McCall;

Jas. Wood, Pike county; Isaac Webb,

George Watts, Edmond W. Walker, care

Colo. Bullock; John McWilliams, Clark

county; Walter Williams, Do.

Robert Young.

JOHN W. HUNT, P. M.

A LL persons having any demands against Nathaniel Shaw, late agent for James O'Hara, Contractor, or accounts unsettled, will please to come forward without loss of time, in order for settlement.

Lexington, 17th Sept. 1799.

JOHN JORDAN, Junr.

Has just received a very large quantity of

Northern Fur,

Consisting of Beaver, Muffrat, and Raccoon skins, of a superior quality, which he will sell low for cash.

Also, LEAD ROSS, by large or small quantities, at

Lexington, 22d October, 1799.

TO RENT.

And possession given immediately.

THAT excellent stand at the corner of

Main and Croft streets, Lexington, known by

the name of the old court-house. The house is two

floors, with two rooms on each floor, 18 feet square,

with a fire-place in each; also two good dry cellars,

18 feet square. For terms apply to the printer

hereof.

Congress of the United States.

TUESDAY DECEMBER 10.

Gentlemen

Of the House of Representatives,

This very respectful address from the

representatives of the people of the United

States, at their first assembly, after a

freel election, under a strong impression of

the public opinion and national sense, at

this interesting and singular crisis of our

public affairs, has excited my fenibility

and receives my sincere and grateful ac-

knowledge.

As long as we can maintain, with har-

mony and affection, the honor of our coun-

try, consistent with its peace, externally

and internally, while that is attainable, or

in war, when that becomes necessary—af-

firm its real independence and sovereignty,

and support the constitutional energies

and dignity of its government—we may

be perfectly sure, under the benign in-

fluence of Providence, that we shall finally

promote and extend our national interests

and happiness.

The applause of the senate and house

of representatives, is justly bestowed, up-

on

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Philadelphia, March 6th, 1799.

SIR,
I enclose a commission constituting you in conjunction with the chief justice Ellsworth and Patrick Henry, Esq. of Virginia, Envoys Extraordinary, and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the French republic. By the president's direction I enclose for your information copies of his messages to the senate of 18th and 25th of March, by the latter of which you will see the motives inducing the nomination of a commission for the purpose of negotiating with France, instead of reeling the business wholly by you. This will doubtless be agreeable by relieving you from the weight of a sole responsibility in an affair of such magnitude.

It is the presidents desire that you by letter to the French minister of foreign relations, inform him, "that Oliver Ellsworth, chief justice of the United States, Patrick Henry late governor of Virginia, and yourself, are appointed Envoys Extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic, with full powers to discuss and settle by a treaty, all controversies between the United States and France." But "that the two former will not embark for Europe until they shall have received from the executive directory, direct and unequivocal assurances, signified by their secretary of foreign relations, that the envoys shall be received in character to an audience of the directory, and that they shall enjoy all the prerogatives attached to that character by the law of nations, and that a minister or ministers of equal powers shall be appointed and commissioned to treat with them."

The answer you shall receive to your letter you will be pleased to transmit to this office.

You will also be pleased to understand it to be the Presidents opinion, that no more indirect and unofficial communications, written or verbal, should be held with any persons whatever, agents on behalf of France, on the subjects of difference between the United States and the French republic.—If the French government really desire a settlement of the existing difference, it must take the course above pointed out, unless the executive directory should prefer sending a minister plenipotentiary to the United States.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.

Wm. Vans Murray, Esq.,
Minister of the United States,
at the Hague.

(C O P Y.)
The Hague, 5th May, 1799.

CITIZEN MINISTER,
It is with the greatest pleasure, that I hasten to fulfil the instructions, which I have just the honor to receive from the government of the United States, of America, by informing you that the President has appointed Oliver Ellsworth, chief justice of the United States, Patrick Henry late governor of Virginia, Vans Murray, minister resident of the United States at the Hague, to be envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic, with full power to discuss and settle by a treaty, all controversies between the United States and France; but that the two former (Mr. Ellsworth and Mr. Henry) will not embark for Europe, until they shall have received from the executive directory, direct & unequivocal assurances signified by their minister of foreign relations, that the envoys shall be received in character to an audience of the directory, and that they shall enjoy all the prerogatives attached to that character, by the law of nations, and that a minister or ministers of equal powers shall be appointed and commissioned to treat with them.

I request you, citizen minister, to lay this subject before your government, and as the distance is so great and the obstacles to numerous in an Atlantic voyage, that you will favor me, as speedily as possible, with the answer which is to lead to such happy and important consequences.

Accept, citizen minister, the assurances of my perfect and high esteem.
(Signed) Wm. MURRAY.

To the citizen Talleyrand,
Minister of the exterior
Relations of the French
Republic, &c. &c.

The Hague, 7th May, 1799.
DEAR SIR,
On the 4th instant late in the evening,

I had the honor to receive yours Nov. 29, containing the commission of envoys. On the 5th I addressed, precisely agreeable to your instructions, as I conceived, the enclosed letter to Mr. Talleyrand, the minister of exterior relations. You will perceive, Sir, that I did not think myself at liberty to go not only out of the compass, but, beyond them, in one word alone I deviated, in the word "minister," instead of "secretary" of foreign relations—no direct nor indirect and unofficial communications written or verbal shall be held by me with French agents on American affairs.

I accept the appointment which it has pleased the president to cloth me with under a grateful sense of the high honor conferred upon me, so unexpectedly by this mark of his confidence.—I may be allowed to say, that the I was deeply sensible of the honor conferred by the first nomination, and shall always I hope retain a most grateful recollection of it; yet fir, the new modification of that nomination gave me great pleasure, always conceiving as I thought I did, that any negotiation with France would be full of anxieties and political perils to the envoys that should be employed by our government, I had no wishes to be engaged in it, and no expectation that I should be: To have a share in it was by me unthought of: you will excuse this declaration, because it was instrumental in certain preliminary steps relative to the advances of France, which produced the basis of the appointment.

I sent the original of the enclosed to Mr. Talleyrand by post, another, a copy to major Mountmorence, to be handed to him, a third to Mr. Griffith for maj. M. in case the other failed, to be opened by Mr. G. if maj. M. should have been out of Paris, and directed Mr. G. to follow the instructions which he would find in the letter to major M. which were to deliver the enclosed to Mr. Talleyrand, and take his letter, answer for me, and send it to me.

As soon as I have the answer of the directory, I shall have the honor of transmitting copies to you fir, by different ways.

I am with the greatest
respect and sincere esteem,
Dear fir, faithfully,
Your most obedient servant,
MILLIAM V. MURRAY.
The hon. Timothy Pickering,
Esq. Secretary of State of the
United States of America.

Paris, 23d Floreal, [22th May, 1799.] 7th
year of the French republic, one and
indivisible.

The minister of exterior relations,
To William Vans Murray, minister resident
of the United States at the
Hague.

I augur too well, fir, from the eagerness you display in fulfilling the instructions of your government, not to hasten to answer the letter I received from you dated the 15th of this month.

The executive directory being informed of the nomination of Mr. Oliver Ellsworth, of Mr. Patrick Henry and of yourself as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary of the United States to the French republic, to discuss and terminate all differences which subsist between the two countries, fees with pleasure, that its perseverance in pacific sentiments has kept open the way to an approaching reconciliation. It has a long time ago manifested its intentions with respect to this subject.

Be pleased to transmit to your colleagues, and accept yourself the frank and explicit assurances that it will receive the envoys of the United States, in the official character with which they are invested; that they shall enjoy all the prerogatives which are attached to it by the law of nations, and that one or more ministers shall be duly authorized to treat with them.

It was certainly unnecessary to suffer for many months to elapse for the mere confirmation of what I have already declared to Mr. Gerry, and which after his departure I caused to be declared to you at the Hague, I sincerely regret that your two colleagues await this answer at so great a distance. As to you, fir, whom I will reach in a few days and understand to well the value of time when the restoration of harmony between two republics, which every thing invites to friendship is in question, be assured that as soon as you can take in hand the object of your mission, I shall have the honor immediately to send you passports.

Accept, fir,
The assurances
Of my very sincere consideration.
Signed,
CH. MAU. TALLEYRAND.

Letter from Patrick Henry Esq. to the
Secretary of State.

Charlotte county, Virginia,
April 16th, 1799.

SIR,
YOUR favour of the 25th ult. did not reach me till two days ago. I have been confined for several weeks by a severe indispotion, and am still so sick as to be scarcely able to write this.

My advanced age and increasing debility, compel me to abandon every idea of leaving my country, where the scene of operation is far distant, and her interests call for incessant and long continued exertion. Confident as I am of my inability to discharge the duties of envoy, &c. to which, by the commission you send me, I am called, I herewith return it.

I cannot, however, forbear expressing on this occasion the high sense I entertain of the honor done me by the president and senate in the appointment:—and I beg of you fir, to present me to them in terms of the most dutiful regard, assuring them that this mark of their confidence in me, at a crisis so eventful, is a very agreeable and flattering proof of their consideration towards me, and that nothing short of absolute necessity could induce me to withhold my little all from an administration, whose abilities, patriotism, and virtues deserve the gratitude and reverence of all their fellow citizens.

With sentiments of very high regard and unfeigned esteem.

I am, fir, Your most obedient,
and very
Humble servant,
P. HENRY.

The hon. T. Pickering Esq.
Secretary of State.

From the (Frankfort) PALLADIUM.
To the Editor of the PALLADIUM.

SIR,
The following extract of a letter I take the liberty of communicating to you for publication.—It was written by a gentleman who is generally allowed by his acquaintances to be a man of office, information and integrity.

The magnitude of the object which the gentlemen contemplate,—the importance which it is of to the citizens of this state, will surely induce you to communicate it to them through the medium of your paper, and to promote any measure by which the plan can be carried into execution.

A CONSTANT READER.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Philip John, of Cecil county, Maryland, to his friend in this state, dated Nov. 10th 1799.

The Tennessee bottoms excel any lands I have ever seen, being extensive, lying high and dry, out of reach of the river floods; the high lands being superior to any except yours and the Cumberland lands. After a tiresome journey, I at last arrived at one of the upper towns which lies on the little Tennessee; and hearing of a gentleman residing in Knoxville, and it being but seventy five miles off, I altered my course to that place, as I could when there, go through a settled country to Georgia.

Fixing your residence here, I started for the warm springs, and found myself on the Kentucky road, which the emigrants use from thence. I proceeded on to Bunker county-house, North Carolina; to Saluda mountains, South Carolina; to Saluda to Petersburg on the Savannah river; from thence to Washington, Wilkes county; from thence to Louisville the seat of government; thence to the mouth of St. Mary's river; thence along the sea-shore & up to Savannah (town) and to Augusta, forty-five miles from Petersburg. I must say that this town far exceeds any ideas I had formed of it. It is beyond all doubt, a place of twice the business for an inland town, of any on the continent. And were the state of Georgia well acquainted with the natural advantages and superiority of the Savannah river over every other on the continent for an interior trade to the Western Country, it would be much to its advantage. It runs through an extensive and a very rich and fertile country, farther up the back country from the sea, and has by far the easiest and best navigation. South Carolina, too is equally interested in the produce which comes down the Savannah river. It is the natural boundary of both states, and whatever will affect the prosperity of the one will affect the prosperity of the other. The land on the side opposite Augusta is equally good for the establishment of a town, & both may be connected by a permanent bridge. Let those states, then enquire into the importance of the Western trade, and find what pains other states take to preserve it. Pennsylvania every year lays out large sums of money to amend the roads from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, Maryland too, thinks it important.—Let those states try

out two hundred pounds on the roads from Augusta to Tennessee and Kentucky, for every thousand which Pennsylvania has done, and they will soon see Augusta become a place of considerable importance. I am of opinion that Danville, or even Lexington, (Kentucky) are nearer Augusta than Pittsburg is to Philadelphia. I here annex the distance from Petersburg to the Crab Orchard.

From the Crab Orchard to Cumberland mountain, 89 miles; from thence to the Warm Springs 81; from thence to the Bunker county-house (N. C.) 30; from thence to Saluda mountain 38; from thence to Petersburg (Savannah) 90 miles: the total but 323 miles. This road was originally laid out without any settled design, and merely by chance, to connect settlement to settlement as they took place, and there is not five or ten miles in the direction towards the Savannah river until you cross Saluda river, and it appears to me that a freight line run from Danville to Petersburg or Augusta, must save at least 75 or 90 miles. I was informed by the Indian traders, and by the merchants of Petersburg, that the Indian towns on Tennessee were not more than 100 or 120 miles from there; and that it can't be more than 200 miles to Danville, or even Lexington. Now should it prove a distance less than 300 miles, you must immediately perceive the advantages it would be to these states to open a direct road from Danville, on the out edge of the rich lands, and the centre of our population, through the Indian nation. (The last treaty secures roads through their territory.) You can drive all your beef and pork to Augusta.—Should the first adventurers not be able to sell, they can barrel it up, and take it off directly to the Savannah or Charleston market, or to the West-Indies. I have not the least doubt but that Augusta would in seven years become the greatest beef and pork market on the continent. Your mercantile men would also be benefited. The Lexington merchants purchase their goods in Philadelphia—waggon them 120 miles to Pittsburg—boat them 400 miles to Limestone—waggon them again to Lexington 65 miles—which in all is 385 miles by land. The Danville merchants waggon them 32 miles farther—which will make 417 miles, and the greater part of your towns lying from 40 to 50 and 75 miles do the same.

I have been informed that there are from 10 to 1200 waggon loads of merchandise brought into your state and Cumberland yearly; now if you turn your attention to the south, each waggon can take one and a half ton of hemp in return, which when laid down at Augusta, will bear in clear profits the whole of the expenses of the transportation of merchandise; and should your merchants be able to lay in their goods as low at Savannah, or Charlestown, as in Philadelphia, or Baltimore, it must be greatly to their advantage. But should they for a number of years still be obliged to purchase their goods to the northward, it would be to their advantage to ship their goods in a packet to Savannah, boat them up to Augusta, which can always be done in summer or winter; & then they can transport them by waggon to any part of the western country. By this way, they will meet with more dispatch, as they have not frequently been detained three or four months by frost in the winter, and by lowness of water in the summer. Transportation must always remain high by way of Pittsburgh as the back part of Pennsylvania affords no back loading; and although the land laid out large sums in the turnpike (75 miles) on part of this road, yet if you open this road to Savannah river, transportation on the Pennsylvania road will totally cease in a few years after it is done.

While I was in your state, I reviewed your rope-walks in Lexington, and another near Frankfort—and was informed that there were two others in your state; but it is believed that the price of tar, (as 6d per gallon) will always prevent them from being successful. I was also informed that a col. Hart, proprietor of the rope works in Lexington, was spinning rope yarn for exportation, putting the yarn on reels of 500lb. each. This plan is dangerous, as one drop or leak in the boat, will ruin the whole reel. Your merchants then, to make their loads most valuable, might spin this yarn, and good tight waggon covers would take it safe to Augusta, at which place they might establish a rope walk to lay the yarn, and tar might be procured there as low as at any place on the continent.

I can foresee great advantages to four states; South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Should this plan be adopted, I should certainly become an inhabitant of the western country, could I suppose it would be completed in a few years. But such is the misfortune, that states too seldom study true policy, and too

much neglect the internal navigation of their country, on which must depend their prosperity and wealth. To enable the farmer to transport with ease to market, they should intersect their country with good roads and canals. To the honor of Pennsylvania she has set the first example of this kind: she has completed 75 miles by land, at the expense of 150,000,—and at an immense expense this is endeavouring to complete a canal which will establish a communication between two of her rivers.

But as there are four States concerned in the existence of this road it perhaps is only necessary for some person to point out the route, and object, and as it is frequently spoken of in Augusta and Petersburg; no doubt some of the merchants and owners of property there, would step forward in the first instance, and if there were good prospects of assistance, hire a surveyor, markers, chain carriers, and hunters, and mark a road on the straight line from Petersburg to Danville, and measure the distance, and employ men of experience to lay out and mark a road on the straight line and best ground that can be found adjoining the said line, crossing and recrossing it as may best suit. Then for South Carolina and Georgia to take it up, and cut and complete to Tennessee river, and assist Tennessee to complete the same, and let Kentucky finish the remainder. The object of this road being to unite the interest of four States, and the advantage being reciprocal, I am convinced there only needs some person to make it public. You have my leave to make it known to the executive of each State. Citizen Jackson is popular, and has saved his State from anarchy, in preventing its being parcelled out in lordships. A citizen Sevier is also popular, caused by saving and defending his country from a savage foe, and by carrying fire and sword into that of his enemies. Citizen Garrard being so good a man, his zeal for his country's good will at all times compel him to come forward and give to good a cause his support.—And citizen governor of South Carolina, being the citizen of so wealthy a State, like all wealthy citizens, will see the advantages, and will want to add to the general store. There, therefore can be no doubt of a general concurrence. The plague, or yellow fever following all our sea-port towns, it is a favourable time for Augusta to call herself into consequence; for should this road be opened, the beef and pork market will always continue there. The high price of salt will always prevent you from exporting beef or pork down the river; the hemp being bulky will suit better for wagoning than boating—the cotton cleaned in Cumberland will likewise find its way down;—and the Tennessee river lands, being all good cotton ground, the period can't be long when the Georgia exports will exceed any State in the Union.

I had forgot to tell you how much I am pleased with the cotton cultivation—Georgia appears better calculated for that article than any other State—its seasons give more time to the planter to take care of his crops; not unfrequently are they so large as to take almost the whole winter to have it; and if you listen to reports, you will hear of crops from 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80, 100 to 150,000 dollars. Such crops as some of the largest I did not see; but some that came under my observation, would amount to three times the value of any to the eastward of South-Carolina, cotton this season being extremely high.

I am clearly of opinion, that it would be good policy in South-Carolina and Georgia to discourage the cultivation of tobacco, as the different States in which it is raised can raise as much in one year, as they can find a market for all over the world in three. Tobacco, too, destroys the soil—while planters agree, that cotton matures it.

American Intelligence.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, December 12. Arrived last evening, ship Anthony Mengin, capt. Edwards, from Embden, which he left the 22d of October. We are sorry that no papers have been brought from this interesting quarter, by the above arrival, later than the 27th of September, which acc't. E. accounts for by saying that all regular communication between Embden and other parts of the continent was cut off, and that no English or Dutch papers of late dates could be obtained.

The verbal intelligence we have collected from captain Edwards is confirmation of the latest news via Bolton, that in the engagement of the 2d of October, the Gallo Batavians lost ground, but that

the Russians and English lost by far the most men, inasmuch that they held the ground they had taken but two or three days, when they were obliged to make a retreat, to avoid being surrounded, as far as the Helder, where they were encircling themselves, and making winter quarters. The opinion of American and British travellers, from the Interior of Holland, of whom capt. E. received the above information, was, that from the great loss of the Anglo Russians on the 3d, the antipathy and zeal of the Dutch which had been excited by the cruelties of the Russian soldiery, and from the fears of the French, who were pouring from all quarters in Holland, they would evacuate even the Helder, or be surrounded and made prisoners.

Capt. E. further mentions, that the king of Prussia had transmitted a spirited remonstrance to St. James's, against an infringement of his sovereignty by the British, who had cut some vessels out of the Ems, within his jurisdiction. By a vessel which arrived from England at Embden, a day or two before capt. E. failed, he learnt that commotions had taken place both in England and Scotland, by the militia, who had positively refused to leave the kingdom.

Lexington, January 9.

The following alterations were made in the time of holding the superior courts in this State, at the last session of the general assembly, viz.

Court of appeals, 1st Mondays in May and October.

General session of the district court, 1st Mondays in April and September.

Washington district, 1st Mondays in March June and November.

Paris district, 4th Mondays in March, June and October.

Lexington district, 1st Monday in February, 4th Monday in May, and 3d Monday in September.

Franklin district, 3d Monday in March, 1st Monday in June, and 4th Monday in September.

Danville district, 3d Mondays in January, May and August.

Bairdlow district, 3d Mondays in April, July and October.

Logan district, 4th Mondays in May, and 4th Mondays in September.

Notwithstanding this change, the next courts to be held after the end of the session, in Bairdlow and Washington, were to be held at the usual times (to wit) Bairdlow, 1st Monday in January—Washington, 3d Monday in February.

At an election held on Saturday last, for trustees of Lexington, the following gentlemen were elected:—Robert Patterson, George Tegarden, Alexander Parker, Robert Campbell, Alexander Macgregor, John M. Bogg, John Hill.

No Mail from the Eastward this week.

From Alexandria, Dec. 10. On Monday last we announced the death of General GEORGE WASHINGTON. On Wednesday his remains were consigned to their native earth.

From the Baltimore Telegraph. (Reader, whoever thou art, in whatever part of the world resident, mourn with us the death of this friend to liberty and man; and the favourer of the country, the defender of his rights—the warrior, the statesman and the private citizen—who never swerved from the paths of rectitude in the tour of duty; never arrogated to himself unwarrantable power, though placed in situations of command; and whose action tended to the public good, from his early days to the end of his existence. It were in vain for us to attempt to delineate all the virtues of this great man in a newspaper paragraph; to those more acquainted with the particulars of his life we resign the task of enumerating each particular excellence; but to us it belongs to record in general terms the good qualities so universally respected whether in public or retired life; in the field, in the cabinet, or as a private individual of the community he commanded universal admiration and esteem—in every sense of the word he was a man—beloved by every class of men, that have heard the name of WASHINGTON.)

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Scott county, on the waters of Dry run, a short cut, rising two years old, a small flat and ship, time white on his official coat appeared to gl.

Simon Key.

NOTICE.

THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Hardin county, will meet on the 9th day of March next, at the beginning of an entry of 1000 acres of land, made the 1st day of May 1800 in the name of William Withers, one and a quarter miles from the mouth of said river, on the fourth side thereof; then and there to take the deposition of witnesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting said entry, and do such other things as may be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

William Withers.

January 6th, 1800.

TANNING AND CURRYING.

WANTED immediately two active BOYS, as apprentices to the above branches, from the age of 14 to 16 years old.

3w* Philip Teiser, Danville.

BY an act of the General assembly passed at their last session: the next court for the Lexington district is to be held on the first Monday in February next, and all process that has been filed returnable to the March term, must be returned on the third day of next February (to wit) I have thought proper to give this notice, that all persons who have suits in the said court may make the necessary preparations for trial.

THOS. BODLEY, c. l. d. c. Lexington, Jan. 7, 1800.

TAKE NOTICE.

I SHALL attend in behalf of the assignees of James and John Suget, on the 1st Monday in February next, with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Mason, at some marked trees on Quaker run; then and there to take depositions, and perpetuate testimony respecting the beginning of an entry made in the name of James and John Suget, and do such other acts as may be necessary for establishing the said beginning.

JOHN GRAHAM.

Preston, Jan. 1st, 1800.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

By the Argus, capt. Main, in 47 days from St. Sebastian, arrived at New-York.

PARIS, October 10.

3 o'clock. This moment the sound of cannon officially announces some new victories. The genius of liberty ever diligent and hovering between Helvetia, and Batavia, has given to our armies the signal of victory at the moment they both conquered. Suwarrow pursued into the Grison mountains—York is defeated—Chatham, brother to Pitt dangerously wounded. This appears to be a mortal stroke to the coalition.

October 11.

The enemy have been driven from before Mentz, and the blockade raised—10,000 peasants disarmed, and 3000 men taken prisoners, 1 standard and 4 covered ammunition waggons; this took place in the different attacks from Seltz to Mentz. This moment it is said that the head quarters of the French Dutch, and Batavian army are returned to Altkmar.

Among the 1500 prisoners taken on the 6th inst. in the battle of Callicum, by the French and Dutch troops, is the king of England's regiment of guards: this regiment is composed of some of the first noble families in England.

General Rostollant terminates his dispatches from Holland, after the above victories with this paragraph: "Tell your fellow citizens that we shall destroy the English and Russian armies, and that republicans will always come off conquerors of a coalition so inimical to the freedom of mankind."

October 12.

This moment we have received a letter from the Hague, by express, dated the 8th inst. stating that on the 4th there were some skirmishes of out posts; the 6th some patrols met and engaged—at noon all our army was in motion; we attacked the English and Anglo-Russian; the former in the onset made a vigorous resistance, but their disagreement and disunion with the Russians having occasioned an inactivity on the part of the latter, conspiracy ensued, and then their defeat became general, and never was seen the like. In short, they have lost even their women, of which we count 200. We cannot enumerate the slain, but the fields are covered with them three leagues distant. The English have retired into their first entrenchment, and stripped of every necessary, have demanded to retire in a military manner, which has been refused. This day they are to be summoned to surrender prisoners of war.

The good generals of France has been watchful, and has come to our aid, but the courage of our soldiers has still done much more.

At the departure of the express, the head-quarters of the French and Batavian army were at Altkmar.

(Signed)

PALY, Editor of Ami des Loix.

October 15.

A message of the executive directory of yesterday, contains the following particulars respecting Buonaparte:

"The directory announces to you citizens representatives, with pleasure, that they have received news of the army of Egypt. General Berrthier, who landed the 6th inst. at Frejus, with the general in chief, Buonaparte, the generals, Laing, Marmont, Murat and Andreoli, and citizens Monge and Barthelet, inform that they have left the French army in the most favorable situation."

Cries of "Vive la Republique," heard from every part of the hall—in a discourse, celebrates the victory of the French armies—He sings the praises of generals Buonaparte, Marmont, Brune,—he finishes by demanding, that the Council should declare that the French army in Batavia have not ceased to deliver well of their country.

October 16.

Buonaparte passed some days at Corca, where he was visited by the officers of health, who presented him a certificate of dispensation from the quarantine. He is expected to-morrow at the directory. Tallien has lost an eye, and is in Malta, with many others of the deported. Buonaparte went on board a frigate, which was escorted by three others. His health is somewhat impaired. He will rest a few days at Frejus. Lucien and Joseph Buonaparte have gone to meet him.

It is impossible to describe the despair of the army when they heard of the defeat of the fleet at Aboukir. Every one indulged the most fatal conjectures. The countenance of Buonaparte, always firm, and always immovable, restored hope and confidence to the army. His name alone is worth, in that country, an army of 20,000 men. This reputation, and his invincible ascendancy, are not more due to the glory of his arms, than his profound policy.

The army of the Grand Vizier, will not, probably, go into Egypt. It is pretended that the Porte intends to dismiss him, but that he proposes to declare himself independent, and thus render himself master of Syria; and to insure the possession of this vast province, by a treaty with the French Republic, by the mediation of the general in chief, Buonaparte.

There is also in circulation another version of this report. It is said that Buonaparte brings a treaty of peace with the Grand Seigneur, and the army of the Grand Vizier is going to attack the Crimea, in the southern provinces of Russia. These stories are considered extraordinary; but the name of Buonaparte has been hitherto connected with events unforeseen, and results to astonishing, that we can no longer measure by the scale of probability, any of the events directed by his genius.

Massena concludes his letter to the Executive Directory, of the 9th of October, in the following words:

"The result of these different battles, is about 18,000 prisoners, of which 8,000 are wounded, and could not be carried away by the enemy—more than 100 pieces of cannon, 13 standards of colors, 4 generals taken prisoners, 5 generals killed, among whom was Gen. Hotze—the taking of Gothaard, and of all the valleys that enter into it. Finally, the total loss of the enemy in these different affairs, is more than 30,000 men.

Health and respect,
Signed, MASSENA.

NEW-YORK, December 12.

Extract of a letter from St. Sebastian, dated the 28th October, 1799, received by a gentleman of respectability in New-York.

"We have intelligence this moment, of the arrival of General Buonaparte in France; and that he has concluded a peace for twenty years, with the Ottoman Empire, and a treaty offensive and defensive between the two powers."

PHILADELPHIA, December 10. In the case of Dr. Benjamin Rush, vs. Wm. Cobbet, alias Peter Porcupine.

The pleadings in the supreme court of Pennsylvania, were finished on Saturday, 3 o'clock, P. M. when the jury, after having received a charge from judge Shippen, retired, and the court adjourned till 5 o'clock. The court met again at the time appointed, and the jury having returned, delivered in their verdict—Damages for the plaintiff, FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS for this paper, at two dollars per annum, paid in advance, will be received at the following pub-offices, viz. in Frankfurt by Mr. Daniel Bradford—in Haverhill, by Mr. George Mann—in Danville, by Mr. Josiah Moore—in Bairdlow, by Mr. James E. Winn—and at Washington, by Mr. E. Harris—who are also furnished with the accounts of their whole papers have been lodged in their respective offices, and are hereby authorized to receive payments. J. BRADFORD.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

ADDRESS TO CHEERFULNESS.

Thou, Cheerfulness, by Heaven's design,
To rule the place that moves the mind,
Whatever fretful passion springs,
Whatever chance or sorrow brings,
To strain the tuneful pipe within,
And misframe the sweet machine,
With a faithful hand,
Each attender's key command,
The soft, and swell the strong,
All is concord, all is song.

Cheerfulness, triumphant fair,
From the painful cloud of care
Set of language, mild of mien,
Virtue's friend, and pleasure's queen,
Guardian of domestic life,
Best banisher of homebred strife,
Thou fillen lip, nor taunting eye,
Deform the scene where thou art by,
From thee our board with flow'rs is crown'd,
By thee with songs our walks resound,
By thee the brightly mornings shine,
And evening hours in peace decline.

ANECDOTE.

A gentleman asked a shepherd, whether that river might be passed over or not? Yes says he; but upon trying he floundered over head and ears; why you Rogue, says he, did you not tell me it might be passed over? Indeed, Sir, says he, I thought so, for my geese go over and back again every day, and I did not doubt but you was as wise at a goose.

FOLEY'S POWDER.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of the BEST POWDER.

E. Foley.

FOLEY'S POWDER may always be had at SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER'S store, Lexington.

December 25th, 1799.

TO SELL OR RENT,

MY BRICK HOUSE on Short street, opposite the free market house in Lexington. I will receive in payment, one third cash, and two thirds property, such as slaves and horses. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

William Ross.

CHEAP GOODS.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER, Have just received from Philadelphia, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries,

Glass, China and Queensware,

Bar Iron, Steel, &c. &c.

Which, for CASH or ready money, they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Lexington, December 25th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living on the waters of Hinglon Bourbon county, about 4 miles from the new bridge, a black mare 3 years old, brand firing, has a small blaze down her face, laid on the near shoulder thus 3P, appraised to fifty dollars.

Thomas Dabellie.

December 19th 1799.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Lexington District Court:

October term, 1799.

John Kay, complainant,

vs. William Elyser, Lemuel Crittenden and John Tane, co-defendants of Ben. Elyser, dec. and William Elyser, Lemuel Crittenden, and Sally his wife, John Tane and Sally his wife, heirs and representatives of said Benjamin Elyser deceased, defendants.

In Chancery.

THE defendants having failed to enter their appearance herein agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald according to law, and another posted at the door of the court house for Fayette county, and that this order be published on some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in Lexington.

A Copy.

Thos. Bodley, C. L. D. C.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Scott county, on Scott's fork of North Elkhorn, a black mare three years old, a small star in the forehead, a fear on the off fore knee, about fourteen and a half hands high; also said mare has a black horrie coat, with a small star and snip, both appraised to 151.

July 16, 1799. James White.

For sale at this Office, THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC, For the year of our Lord, 1800. The eleventh after publication, and not less year.

I WILL SELL OR RENT.

THE place where I now live, situate at the forks of Eagle creek, fifteen miles from Georgetown, on the Cincinnati road, as good a country land for a TAVERN, as any in this state. A particular description of the place and improvements is unnecessary, as the person inclining to purchase or rent, would see the premises. However, for information, enquire of Capt. D. Weinger, in Frankfort, Capt. J. Hunter, in Georgetown, or the subscriber, on the premises. The terms will be made easy—such articles as will suit the New-Orleans market, will answer for the greater part.

December 18, 1799.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for sale, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEEN'S WARE, &c. which will be sold very low for Cash; but no credit need be expected.

George Tegarden.

A TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened

TAVERN

at the sign of the Sheaf of Wheat, just back of the court house. He is furnished with every article which may tend to accommodate those who may call upon him.

THOMAS TIBBATS.

N. B. Travellers can always be furnished with travelling biscuits, bacon hams, venison, do. dried beef, beef tongues, cheese &c. &c.

1500 DOLLARS.

WAS delivered to the post-master here in the post-office, on the evening of Tuesday the 27th inst., a letter directed to Mr. John Miles, mer-
chant in Baltimore, containing two Alexander bank notes, No. 4325, favor of William Taylor, and dated 20th April, 1798, for one thousand dollars, and No. 4311, favor of John P. Pleasant and dated 18th December, 1798, for five hundred dollars. Each letter has been stamped in a post-office, and the bank notes taken out, as the public mail was neither stopped, molested nor robbed.

Bankers and merchants are particularly requested to watch the circulation of said notes and Roy them; and any person giving such information as will lead us to our money, shall have five hundred dollars reward, and no questions asked.

Wilson & Swan

Fredericksburg, Virginia, 2
9th September, 1799. 3m

* All printers in the United States are requested to publish the above, and we will pay. W. & S.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, living near Lexington, on the 1st inst., and took with him a small black dog, a Mulatto Man, named

JOHN LEWIS.

About 5 feet, 2 or 3 inches high,—took with him two coats, one a blue and white striped, with a black velvet cape, the other a bluish grey one—a white striped jacket with sleeves, and an under jacket of linsey, with several other under jackets—pair of breeches the color of his grey coat—a pair of linen overalls—a pair of new white woolen stockings—a new felt hat—two tow, and one Irish linen shirts—a white neck handkerchief, with a black worm round the edge. He has passed for a free man for six years, in this state, and was out with the army under Harmer or St. Clair, and I expect he has got a discharge of that kind with him. He has holes in his ears, and I expect he will wear ear-rings. Any person securing said fellow in the state, shall receive ten dollars, or the above reward if taken out of the state, and reasonable charges if brought home.

GEORGE MANSEL.

Nov. 4, 1799.

FOR SALE.

FIVE HUNDRED acres of land on the waters of Slate, or Lulubugrad, in Clarke county.

Also 295 acres near the above.

Also 400 acres on Green river, about 16 miles from Lincoln court house.

About 300 acres Big Bush creek, Greene county. About 200 acres on and near road from Harrodsburg, to Frankfort, near Grays Horse Mill.

For terms apply to the subscriber, in Jefferson county.

April 9th, 1799. Samuel McDowell.

Just received, and for sale by GRAINGER & WHELAN,

At the store lately occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, the following articles, viz:

Young Hyfion, 2
Hyon, 2
Hyon Skin, 2
Bacon, 2
Coke, 2
Lard, 2
Pepper, 2
Copperas, 2
Superfine Cloth, 2
Prints, 2
Hosiery, 2
All of the best kind.

The above goods will be sold by whole sale for CASH.

W Grainger.
Lexington, August 15, 1799.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

ON the first day of January 1796, I the subscriber, of Washington county, gave a certain deed to Fegen a bond for forty three pounds, Kentucky currency, to be paid on the first day of January, 1797—and said Fegen has not complied with his contract with me, I do forewarn any person to take an assignment of said bond, or I am determined not pay it unless compelled by law.

John Stuck.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Jefferson county, on the head of Jefferson creek, one bay mare, fourteen hands high, seven years old, no brand perceivable, a blaze face, both eyes good, right hind foot white up to her hams, some white about her left foot, a small bell tied on with a two double leading line, appraised to 151.

John Barkey.

28th September, 1799.

LOOK SHARP FOR THE LAST TIME.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by bond, note, or open account, are earnestly requested to make positive payment on or before the first day of February next; as my business will not admit of my giving a continuance, or further indulgence. I do expect particular attention will be paid to this my last request.

P. McCULLOUGH, Lexington, 23d Dec. 1799.

FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAS JUST received from Philadelphia, and is now opening for sale, in the brick house, lately occupied by Mr. A. Hare, a handsome, and very general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

Among which are the following articles:

Superfine cloths, Pine and coarse do. Kerseymeres, Flannels and Coatings, Blankets, Velvet, Thickets, Cor- duoyus and Fichers, Hair Polish Balls, Brown and White Irish Linens, Calicoes and coarse mus- lins, Fine Jacket do. Plain, striped and tam- bored, black and Jaconet hand- kerchiefs, Fashionable Ribbons, Family & school Bibles, Penknives and spelling books, Dictionaries, Miller's Universal Geo- graphy—2 vols. Do. American—1 vol. Do. do. do. Universal abridgement, Scott's Gazetteer, American do. Scott's Letters, Faplin's and Mills' Far- riery, Copper Tea Kettles, London Pewter, Weavers' and finishing brushes, All which will be sold at reduced prices for ready money only.

N. B. N. Burrows requests those indebted to come forward and make payment, or close their accounts, by giving their notes. No further notice will be given.

N. B. Burrows.

LAWSON McCULLOUGH, TAYLOR.

TAKEs this method of informing his friends and customers, that he has rented a room in Main street up stairs, in the house where Mr. Robert Barr formerly lived, two doors below West Trotter & Scott's store, where he carries on his business. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with dispatch, neatness and punctuality.

Lexington November 21st, 1799.

Territory of the United States North-west of the River Ohio.

In the General Court of October term, 1799. George Bickham & Jacob Keefe, vs. Sur: Foreign Attachment.

OFFICE is hereby given that a foreign attachment must be filed from the general court of the Territory aforesaid, at the suit of George Bickham and Jacob Keefe, against the lands, tenements, goods chattels, effects, rights and credits of Alexander Scott and Joseph Kerr, late of the said Territory. And that unless the said Alexander Scott and Joseph Kerr shall appear by themselves or attorneys, and give special bail to answer the suit of the said plaintiff, judgment will be entered against them by default; and the property attached will be sold for the satisfaction of all creditors who shall appear to be justly entitled to a demand thereon, and who shall apply for the same purpose.

Daniel Symmer, Clerk of the General Court. Cincinnati, 22d Nov. 1799.

George W. Burnett, attorney.

WHEREAS my wife Polly Pryor, has left me without any just cause—this is to caution all persons against crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting.

December 21st, 1799. Samuel Pryor.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN

GEORGE NICHOLAS, Esq. OF KENTUCKY, AND

THE HON. ROBERT G. HARPER, MEMBER OF CONGRESS, From the District of Ninety-Six, SOUTH-CAROLINA.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a bay filly, judged to be 1 year old with both hind feet white, no brand legible, appraised to 71, 102.

Samuel Duncan. Nelson county, November 4th, 1799.

JOHN CLAY, HAS JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE.

IN the house formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, opposite West Street, and George Trotter's, which will sell at low terms for Cash or Country Produce, viz: Tobacco, Hemp, and Good Clean Wheat, delivered at any of the merchant mills in this county or in Virginia. He will purchase BEES-WAX & TALLOW, For which he will give one half Cash. Lexington, December 3d, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

WILL give 26s. per gross hundred weight, in Merchandize, for a few tons of GOOD SOUND WELL CLEANED HEMP,

Delivered at his house on eq. Maxwell's land near Lexington, if delivered within four months from this date.

David Dodge, Fayette county, Jan. 2d, 1800.

METALIC RHEUMATIC RINGS.

EDWARD WEST, ON High street Lexington, respectfully notifies the public, that he has discovered an effectual cure for the Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains and Cramps, by means of Metallic Rings, of a particular composition. The following certificate of the benefits already derived from the use of his rings, he flatters himself will be the best evidence of their utility—and as they can be obtained at a small expense, will recommend them to the afflicted. Apply as above.

Lexington, December 11th, 1799.

I do certify, that I have had the rheumatism in both my arms, till they were much swollen; I tried different kind of medicines, to no effect; I then applied to Edward West, for some of his rheumatic rings—after wearing them a short time, I was entirely relieved from both the pain and swelling, and am now perfectly well. Given under my hand this 2d day of July, 1799.

Patty Cook, Lexington.

I do hereby certify that my wife has been much afflicted with pains, as if she would have lost the use of her arms, and by wearing two rings made by Mr. Edward West, for that purpose, she appears to be perfectly well. Given under my hand this 22d day of November, 1799.

Richard Cave, On Clear creek, about 13 miles from Lexington.

I do certify that I have had the rheumatic pains in my knees and hips these two years, and could receive no benefit from the use of it. I then applied to Mr. Edward West for one of his rheumatic rings, and by wearing it a short time, I was relieved from the pains, and I do believe it will perfectly cure me. Given under my hand this 29th day of November, 1799.

William Kenry.

I do hereby certify that I had pains in my arms, and I do believe by wearing a ring I have got them Mr. West, have got clear of the pains, which I was afflicted with.

William Rott. Lexington December 4th, 1799.

I do hereby certify that my wife has been much afflicted with the rheumatic pains, and by all appearance would have lost the use of her arms, and by wearing two rings made by Edward West, for that purpose, she appears perfectly well. Given under my hand this 5th day of December, 1799.

Isaac Barr, about 6 miles west from Lexington.

I do certify that my wife hath had the rheumatism in one of her arms, and was very helpless with it for a long time, and I applied to Mr. Edward West, for some of his rheumatic rings, which she appears to have greatly relieved her, and I believe will perfectly cure her. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1799.

Asariah Hingston, about 5 miles nearly north from Lexington.

I do certify that I have had the rheumatism in my knee till it was much swollen—I then applied to Edward West, for one of his rheumatic rings, and by using it two weeks, I was perfectly well. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1799.

Benjamin Beeler, about 6 miles from Lexington.

I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with rheumatic pains for nine years, and by wearing a ring made by Mr. Edward West, for that purpose, I have been entirely well these six months. Given under my hand this 7th day of December, 1799.

John Cook, Lexington.

Fayette County, Ga. This day personally appeared, Edward West, of High Street, in Lexington, silverthorn, before me, a Justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, and made oath that he received the foregoing certificates of the several persons whose names are thereunder written, & that he believes the contents thereof to be true. Given under my hand and seal this 11th day of December, 1799.

J. Macoun, (seal).

I hereby certify that for several years last past, I have been much afflicted with a rheumatism—Mr. Edward West of Lexington complimented me with one of his rheumatic rings, which I have generally worn, and have been entirely free from all symptoms of that complaint ever since. Given under my hand this 17th December, 1799.

Jesse Williams, Bourbon County.

N. B. All those who have need of any rings, are requested to forward to me certificates of their effects, as soon as convenient, and oblige Their humble servant,

E. West. Lexington, December 12th, 1799.